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COMMUNICATION.

THE LAY PREACHER.

—“Awake thou that sleepest.”—
EPHESIANS, 5: 14.

Among the numerous classes of men that need the influences of the awakening spirit of the text, are those who either entertain a decided hostility to all public enterprises instituted for the improvement of men, or are totally indifferent in regard to them. Their minds appear to be governed by hostile prejudices, or drowsing in a total regardlessness of all things save their own immediate and exclusive interest. There is undoubtedly much criminality in a moral character of either of these descriptions. In any stage of the world it could not have been otherwise. In the present condition of society, it is much more so, for there is instruction every where presented, written in so legible a character, that every one, even he who runs, can read, which if read and fairly understood, would do away all such prejudice and awaken all dormant feelings to pleasant and healthful action.

There is one kind of men, whose prejudices sweep all these public movements by the board, without reference to character, sect, denomination, object or consequence; and this class are very numerous. They are composed of such as are wilfully ignorant, and will not learn. They form no profession in favor or against any particular system of movement, or end to be attained; but, regarding all alike, and finding all to claim something from their time, attention or pecuniary income, they indiscriminately condemn the whole as inconsistent with the first object of a man's existence, to keep whatever of the world he may have and to acquire what more he can. They are in fact, among the most difficult to arouse from their death-like slumber, of all classes of sleepers. Their minds having never been open to receive the light, have become crusted over with an excrement, which ignorance and parsimony, whenever in contact, always exude: and their hearts having never been awakened to any of the tender sensibilities that benevolence inspires, have lost the use of powers which perhaps nature might have originally bestowed. They are alike pitiable and censurable. Pityable, because they are, no doubt, not altogether volunteers in the moral condition in which they stand. They are in a considerable degree, the creatures of circumstances beyond their control. Censurable, because they wilfully shut their eyes against light and against instruction, the first dawning of which has become sufficiently apparent.

This class of sleepers is not exclusively found among the generally ignorant, the low and the vulgar; but often among higher orders; among many who are well informed in particular branches of business and sometimes of science, but who still study to be ignorant of all mental, moral, or religious improvements tending towards them. If their standing in society be such as to endanger them from the applicants for benevolent purposes, they take good care to ward off all evils of this kind, by establishing a character for general hostility to such things, found on a pretended thorough examination of their principles and condemnation of their object. Their ruling passion is self-interest, and their God is mammon.

But there is another class of men equally, indeed more severely hostile than these to all the great enterprises of the day, but yet are governed from other motives, which if not more justifiable, are perhaps less dishonorable. Their hostility originates in sectarian views and party motives, after an ostensible examination of the merits of the question; never however with a candid and liberal mind. We find these men in every denomination of christians and every party in politics; but in some they chiefly abound. If by reason of greater zeal, greater enterprise, fortitude and perseverance or more true benevolence of heart, one party or denomina-

tion, has started ahead and taken the lead in any good cause of which they are the projectors, the project and the actors therein, are forthwith condemned as acting from sinister motives. Every single movement is misconstrued to be the work of a disguised wicked purpose; when in fact the very purpose is such as they would have approved had they had the spirit and industry and enterprise to have first instituted the plan.—On such rotten and baseless foundation as this, I imagine rests the greater part of all this opposition made to the great public spirited movements of the day for the moral, mental and religious improvement of the community. These opponents while they condemn the course pursued, approve or effect to approve the ostensible design; yet we do not find them engaged in any such course as they themselves would recommend, to produce the same desirable end.

Such men, in the midst of all their zeal and activity need to be awakened to a new and brighter light than ever dawned upon their minds. They sleep a sleep worse than death. And if they will not awake at the call of justice nor of charity, they may one day be aroused by a more alarming monitor.

MR. GOODNOW.—An article lately appeared in the Kennebec Journal, under the editorial head, and has since been republished in the Christian Intelligencer, on the subject of granting licences to retailers to retail spirits by small measure. The question being about to be put to the town of Augusta at their May or April meeting, drew from the pen of the Editor his opinion in language that cannot fail to enlist the feelings of every candid reader in favor of his remarks. The article is worthy a place in the columns of every public Journal. By inserting the article alluded to in the Observer you will greatly oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

THE town of Augusta voted that the Selectmen should not grant licences to retailers. A number of other towns have done the same. Here follows the article above alluded to.—ED.

“Many towns have withheld that authority from their selectmen, and though interested persons made some opposition at first, it has generally been found to be satisfactory to all parties, for it is soon discovered that men who drink the most, earn the least; and that instead of spending a shilling a day for rum, while their families are suffering, can lay out two shillings a day in purchasing tea, coffee, molasses, and flour, thus making themselves and families comfortable. The trader then sells twice as much to the temperate as to the intemperate; he is ten times as sure of his pay; and the poor tax, which he must pay a share of, is reduced in about the same proportion.—So much for the interests of the trader, without appealing at all to his principles—his benevolence.

Now let us look but a moment at the consumer, for we must be brief. We suppose it will be admitted on all hands, that intemperance is a very great evil—that all drunkards commence by drinking moderately; that the habit gains upon them, although the victim never appears sensible of it; that the proudest intellect, the highest station, and even the most inflexible integrity, form no security against its ravages. In spite of their boasted strength of mind, or force of moral character, or even professions of religion, they often slide in the same downward course of disgrace and ruin with the most stupid and besotted. If all this is true, and much more, then it must follow that all good and rational men will unite in suppressing intemperance if they can agree upon the means. We cannot suppose any one to be the professed advocate of hard drinking, and we hope there are not many who advocate the free and unrestrained use of strong drink. If there are, we invite them to go with us and look at a family which was not long since provided with every thing comfortable; the children rosy, and well dressed; orderly, and cherished by a kind, affectionate and provident father. But that father, how fallen! His family, still too proud to ask the cold world's charity, suffers for want of bread, while the ragged children gather a few scanty sticks of wet and rotten wood, and green bushes to keep from freezing. At the same time the father is loitering where liquor is sold, and spending every cent he can beg or borrow. This man has been ruined by the social glass, as thousands and hundreds of thousands have been before him. Stronger cases than this might be collected in abundance, where men of a less amiable temper, after wrangling over their cups, stagger home to vent their madness by assailing their weeping wives, and starving, shivering children with savage ferocity.

These are the fruits of strong drink. Now supposing it a real privation to a man to be denied a glass of grog, and supposing what no man can be certain of, that he would never become a tippler himself—should he not deprive himself of this indulgence, when he knows full well the poverty, wretchedness and ruin to which his example leads. If freemen have rights so they have duties to perform, and unless they perform them manfully, they are unworthy the name of freemen. But it is no real sacrifice they are called upon to make. No man is ever benefitted by strong drink, unless it be taken as medicine, or in cases of extraordinary exposure, and even then it is of doubtful utility.

There is no way in which men become tipplers so quick as in places where it is sold in small quantities. One treats the company, and then they all have enough. Another does not wish to be thought mean, and treats in turn. A third follows his example; and they all get ‘corned’ together—perhaps quarrel. Nothing tends so much to degrade the poor as the practice of tippling; it turns their thoughts to grovelling pursuits and sensual indulgences, and blunts their faculties, by occupying the leisure time they should spend in reading. It is by cultivating their minds that men rise in the world, and not by putting ‘an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains.’ The drinking man soon loses the spirit of independence which becomes a free citizen; he sells every thing—his suffrage, and his very soul, for rum; he becomes a slave to the man who doses him with the slow poison.

Are not these things all true? No one can deny it. But some say we must not force men to do right,—that we should rather persuade them. Very well; we are for having the people deciding the matter themselves; they are the Caesar from whom there is no appeal, and it is therefore vastly important that they decide right. A good cause may sometimes be injured, no doubt, by taking injudicious means to promote it; but temperance surely cannot be promoted by multiplying the facilities of drunkenness.—Laws for the prevention or the suppression of vice are necessary, as well as for the punishment of crime. No man has a right to set his own house on fire in the midst of a city, or to punish one of his own children cruelly. The Selectmen did not ask permission of a man* when they took him from his sick bed and his family, and carried him to a hospital. The measure was required for the safety of the public. For the same reason wholesome laws should be made to regulate and restrain the sale of such a mischievous liquid as ardent spirit; a liquid which has proved more destructive of human life than the small pox, or even the plague, and more productive of human wretchedness than all the pestilential diseases put together.

Why not then take a bold stand against it? Let no man shrink from his duty to himself, to society, and more than all, to the heart broken mother and her famishing babes, who appeal to him, to us all, with the silent but moving eloquence of tears and haggard want, to rescue them from impending ruin. Let all men reflect seriously, determine what we ought to do, and then express their sentiments fearlessly, and act accordingly.

*Infected with the small pox.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between the President of the United States, and the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I feel it my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your cabinet it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events to discountenance, and if possible, to repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has however been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement, which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could be hardly reconcilable with propriety or self-respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs there cannot, I think, at this

time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry, be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views—a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end to aggravate into present alienation and hostility, the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the administration embarrassed and weakened.

Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earliest stage of the republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become extended, the circumstances referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, most unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual, and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exception.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impression, the path of duty is plain, and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject;—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties, as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will be in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the people, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its per-

formance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgements for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life, will ever constitute the objects of the deepest solicitude with Your sincere friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT.

Washington April 12, 1831.

DEAR SIR—Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstances had arisen to interrupt the relations which have for two years subsisted between us, and that they might have continued during the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong that with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account, to remain in the cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of the country from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which by the wisest and purest of our patriots have been deemed essential to our prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers able and true, who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost.—In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—anxious at all times to afford me every aid.

If, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties existing between us must be severed, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place without expressing the hope that this retirement from public affairs, is but temporary, and that if, in any other station, the government should have occasion for services the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I cannot but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow and regret the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my Cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that, with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter inefficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most cordially reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, Sec'y of State.

Washington City, April 7th 1831.

DEAR SIR—Four days ago I communicated to you my desire to relinquish the duties of the War Department, and I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdrawal, to interrupt, or retard, the business of the of-

See. A short time will be sufficient, I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person, in whose capacity, industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

In coming to this conclusion, candor demands of me to say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you—from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence, which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your Cabinet, as is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes; and having nothing to desire, either as regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favorable moment after your Administration should be in successful operation, to retire. It occurs to me, that the time is now at hand, when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you. Looking to the present state of things—to the course of your Administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation,—I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to effect or injure a course of policy by you already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country, I am, very truly, your friend,
J. H. EATON.

To ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, CITY, April 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for, however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes, and inclination to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my Cabinet, you objected, and expressed a desire to be excused, and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until then, I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred.

I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend. ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

Washington, April 18, 1831.

SIR:—In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my reflection, as connected with this event.—Under these circumstances and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension, as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so of what nature.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
S. D. INGHAM.

To THE PRESIDENT of the U. S.

Washington, April 19th, 1831.

SIR:—I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening; and have to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justification

for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary surrender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It therefore seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence during our official connexion, and especially for the renewed assurances this day of the same sentiment.

S. D. INGHAM.
His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON.
President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact that to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to render their resignations, also required then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated, however painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

SAM'L D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR:—In the interview which I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to reorganize your Cabinet, and that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the administration of the Navy Department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commission, which unsolicited on my part, you were pleased to confer on me.

I have the honor to be
With great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

To the President U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR:—Your letter of this date, by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the government. Accordingly I return it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did not, as to yourself, express a wish that you should retire. The Secretary of State, and of War, having tendered their resignation, I remarked to you that I felt it to be indispensable to reorganize my Cabinet, proper,—that it had come in harmoniously and as a unit; and as a part was about to leave me, which on to-morrow would be announced, a reorganization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made to you in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as to your performing the duties of the office until a successor can be selected. On

this subject I should be glad to know your views.

I am very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JACKSON.
The Hon. John Branch,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, in answer to mine of the same.

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you in the slightest degree; I however stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your own expression.

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the Department, until you provide a successor.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the U. S.

THE COLLEGES.

We are glad to see that the hostility of the last Legislature toward the two highest Literary Institutions in the State, begins to excite that attention in the community, which a subject of so much importance demands. That it is for the interest of the obligarchy who have crept into almost every office both under the State and national administration to keep the People in ignorance, is a proposition which needs no proof. The moment knowledge is universally disseminated, a death wound is given to corruption and the office holding aristocracy of the State. We knew that the most secret and deadly hostility was entertained by leading Jackson members in the last Legislature to the two Colleges in this State: we heard remarks made by prominent men in the House highly derogatory to the officers of these Colleges;—but it had escaped our attention that a law was framed and passed on purpose to effect the removal of both Presidents, until our attention was called to this subject. This is the law:—

“Be it enacted by the Senate &c. That no person now holding the office or place of President in any College in this State shall hold said office or place beyond the day of the next Commencement of the College, in which he holds the same, unless he shall be re-elected. And no person shall be elected or re elected to the office or place of President, unless he shall receive in each board two thirds of all the votes given on the question of his election. And any person elected to said office or place, after the passing of this act, shall be liable to be removed, at the pleasure of the board of Trustees, or board of Trustees and Overseers, which shall elect him.”

It is said that the framers of this law took into calculation all necessary political and religious motives, previous to its passage, so that they feel confident of effecting their purposes.

With the President of Bowdoin College we have no personal acquaintance, and of course are unable to speak of him either as a scholar, a man of science, or an instructor. But so far as the act is intended to effect the removal, or prevent the re-election of Dr. Chaplin, we believe his enemies, and the enemies of the College have counted without their host. We know Dr. Chaplin well; we have been under his instruction; and can speak of him as man, an instructor, and as a friend.

We understand where this prejudice has arisen; we think we know who suggested the law. It could be no other gentleman than Mr. King of Bath, whose hostility to the College we have taken occasion to allude to in a former paper. On account of two commencement pieces spoken by two young men, he took occasion to fulminate his wrath, which seems to be unappeasable, and to manifest itself under every form. Hence his pilgrimage to Portland the last winter; hence the subsequent refusal of an appropriation, and hence the passage of the above law. With these pieces Dr. Chaplin had no more concern than the man in the moon: he never saw or heard them till they were spoken on the stage. But the enemies of Waterville College attack the institution on another ground. They say it is sectarian. We know this assertion to be false. Of one class we can speak personally, the members of which were so far from being Baptists, that all but three individuals entertained other religious sentiments. And not a word under any circumstances or in any situation was ever uttered, calculated in the least degree to promulgate any religious opinion. No partiality was shown, so far as we know, to any Baptist student. The two highest parts in the classes for two or three years back have been awarded to young men, who were not Baptists.

This charge then being put to rest, is there any hostility to Dr. Chaplin? His literary qualifications are of an exalted character. As a critical Greek scholar, he is said to stand among the foremost. As a metaphysician he is distinguished. As an acute, zealous and industrious scholar, there are none before him. His

whole life has been devoted to study;—and his exertions have established a prosperous institution over which he watches with the tenderness of a parent. If the Matthers, the Bowdoin, and other founders of New-England Institutions deserve a niche in the temple of fame, he is entitled to a place among them. And to frame a law for his removal, after having done so much for the institution, is an injury which none but cruel partisans would think of contriving. We are confident their purposes cannot be effected; we think there is no personal hostility to Dr. Chaplin from those who know him; and we believe this introduction of party politics into every thing religious, literary, or sacred, will recoil upon the heads of the wicked plotters.—Portland Advertiser.

LOSS OF LIVES BY FIRE.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, a building in Broad St. was discovered to be on fire. The lower stories were improved as a bake-house. The upper chambers were occupied by several Irish families. It is not ascertained how the fire caught. Its progress was so rapid, that the whole first and second stories were enveloped in flames before a rattle was sprung, a bell struck, or any alarm given. The most melancholly circumstance is the loss of five lives; a man, his wife, and their three children. The burnt and mangled remains of four of these unfortunates have been found—the body of one child is still missing.

Every exertion was made to rescue them. Beds were procured and placed under the windows for them, to jump upon, but they were evidently bewildered, had lost all presence of mind, and knowing not how to escape, remained to perish.

An infant child was saved, by wrapping it in its bed, and throwing it into the street, where it was taken up unhurt.

A man and his wife leaped from the third story window of an adjacent building, but though much bruised, no limbs were broken. The poor fellow seeing the flames and smoke issuing in immense volumes, supposed that the fire had already reached his own quarters, and was afraid to descend by the stairway.—Whilst the person who gave the advice, was still speaking, the man leaped from the window, and striking upon the shoulder of the person under it, his fall was broken, and he came to the ground alive. The person upon whom he fell, a noble hearted, generous young Irishman, himself a husband and a father, looking up again to the window, saw a woman in the act of leaping from it, he stretched out his arms and caught her as she fell; the force of her falling weight brought him to the ground, but he saved her, and escaped without wound or bruise.

A stranger, name unknown, saved four children by rushing twice through the flames, and rescuing two at each attempt.

Mr. Murphy's brother was in the house when the alarm was given, but was unable to render him any assistance. A woman residing in the same building, after reaching the outer door, remembered them, and was going back to alarm them, when two firemen discovered her enveloped in flames; they caught her, tore her clothes off, and prevented her returning to certain destruction. She was much burnt, and suffers greatly.

The whole number of families residing in this building was seven, who have, by this calamity lost every thing they possessed.

We are informed by a gentleman that there is besides the five we have accounts of, still another, a child, missing.
Boston Transcript, May 5.

BIRDS.—All the smaller species of birds subsist chiefly on insects and the fine seeds of weeds; they destroy the grubs, millers, slugs, caterpillars, and worms that infest fruit and forest trees. Birds are a more effectual preventive against the increase of insects noxious to herb, fruit and flower than any means devised by man for that purpose. They are the remedies furnished by the God of Nature. Robins are very active destroyers of the cut worm, or grub worm, which often does great mischief in gardens and fields in May and June. Robins feed their young with these worms in preference to any other food. And they will make their nests near gardens, seemingly for that purpose, if trees afford them shelter, and they are not disturbed. Every robin's nest in or near a garden, is worth a dollar. If birds are shot at or stoned, they will disappear. They are fearful of man, as sheep are of the wolf, because they find him a savage or a wanton enemy. Where they are never disturbed they of course resort, and become quite tame. A farmer should suffer no one to shoot the little birds on his farm; indeed he should leave scattering trees for them, and to shade his cattle.

Besides, a man, or boy who ever expects to be a man, ought to be ashamed to take deliberate and deadly aim at a harmless little singing bird. Nimrod was a mighty hunter; and there is something manly in attacking the wild boar or the tiger, “bearding the lion in his den” or pursuing the ferocious panther; but this loading up a gun to shoot at a little robin, a blue bird, or a sparrow, is just

about as heroic business as killing flies with a bodkin.

SEED CORN.—We find it asserted in many of the papers that after experiment it is ascertained that neither crows nor worms will touch seed corn that has been soaked in *Copperas water*, which it is affirmed does not injure the corn in any degree. Fourpence worth of copperas will impregnate water enough to soak half a bushel. Steep it over night.

PEAS AND POTATOES.—Those who raise a few hills of potatoes in their gardens would do well to drop a few peas in each hill. They will not injure the potatoes in the least. The pea vines will be kept from the ground by the potato vines.

Twitch grass, or witch grass, is killed by frequent harrowing in dry weather, so as to tear out the roots and expose them to a hot sun.

PLANTING TREES.—Farmers would do well to plant trees along the roads and about their houses, for ornament as well as use. The white mulberry might as well be set out in the vicinity of their houses, to make silk from. Pear, cherry, plum, apricot, and other trees, grow well in our climate, and like the mulberry are both useful and ornamental.

The nursery of Mr. Vaughan, at Hallowell, contains a great variety of excellent grafted fruit trees, and they are carefully taken up and delivered in fine order.

Spanish brown paint, a little thicker than painters use it, is said to be the best and the most convenient thing to heal the wounds of trees, occasioned by pruning. It excludes the air and water—nature will do the rest.—Kennebec Journal.

FAT BUSINESS.—The New-York Enquirer says manufacturers are getting rich faster than any other class of people in the nation. Several of the Lowell factories made their 12, 15, and 17 per cent on the business of last year. In the last Boston papers the Merrimack manufacturing company's stock is quoted at 24 per cent advance. When will the stock of the hard working farmer be quoted as high?

Never, perhaps; but the better the business of these manufacturers is, the faster they will increase, the more people they will employ, and the greater market will thus be made for the products of the farmer. Stop these factories, set all the people to farming, and who would be the purchasers? The stock of the hard working farmer would be a poor concern. Ask the farmer in the neighborhood of Lowell whether the factories injure him? Ask the farmer of Winthrop, where we see great attention paid to agriculture. The cotton factory in that town is the best stimulant to Agriculture it ever had, by making a demand for beef, pork, grain, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, cider, hay, pasturage, milk, ox and horse labor, and a great many other things, which make a large sum in the aggregate, and the most of which never could be carried to a foreign market—if there was a foreign market for them. To ask the farmers to oppose the manufacturers, is to ask them to quarrel with their own bread and butter.—Kennebec Journal.

HORRID MURDER!—On Thursday night, the 21st inst., Josiah Randall, of Franklin, Vt. killed his wife and a son about 14 years of age. Randall commenced the work of death by attacking his wife's mother, (who was at his house taking care of his wife, then recovering from a fit of sickness,) with a large knife, observing to her that he would kill her—the old lady received a slight wound in the arm, but succeeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately with the ferocity of a demon attacked his wife, who was in bed in the room with an infant child, and gave her a mortal wound in the neck, but by the interference of his daughter, about 12 years of age, the mother fled to another room. He then attempted to cut the throat of his little daughter—she resisted and prevented the fatal effects of the knife by holding her hands around her neck—her hands were badly cut and a severe wound on both sides of her neck. He then attacked his son who had come to the assistance of his little sister, and killed him. The girl with the utmost presence of mind went to another room where two younger children were sleeping and escaped with them to the garden where she hid them in the current bushes, covering them over with a blanket, in which situation they remained undiscovered and unhurt,—and notwithstanding her severe wounds she again entered the house, took the infant and then fled to the neighbors and gave the alarm. The neighbors immediately repaired to the house where they beheld a most shocking and heart-rending spectacle—Randall was seated by the fire, his son's head severed from the body and burning upon the coals—the body of his wife was lying on the hearth and her clothes on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested and committed to prison in St. Albans. He has heretofore been known at times to have been partially deranged, and these deeds of darkness are attributed to a fit of insanity.—Burlington Sentinel.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 17.

THE CABINET UNIT.

We publish in this paper the Correspondence between the President and his late Cabinet. It discloses one important fact that deserves more especial notice. A fact that there is in the mind of the President, as well as in his ministry, objects of higher importance than the public weal. It appears by this correspondence and from all commentaries by the knowing ones, of the favored party, that there was no want of harmony among the members of the Cabinet, on the great leading questions that now are said to agitate the community; such, as the Tariff, Internal Improvement, American System, &c.; and in fact the whole system of national policy is said to be the harmonious pursuit of these dignitaries of the government. But there is an acknowledged dissent somewhere and on some subject;—a subject evidently more important in the mind of the President than all others; and this is evidently the succession to the presidency; a subject which neither the President, nor his cabinet, ought to take any interest in whatever, other than that of any other private citizen. Yet it is with them so overwhelming in importance as to interrupt the whole progress of government operations and put in jeopardy the interest of the State.

Among all our deviations from pure democratic and republican simplicity, there has been no instance exhibited of so glaring and extravagant a character as this. It is in complete analogy to the course pursued by the courts of crowned heads. There is probably as much attention paid to secure a particular succession to the crown in hereditary kings, governments, whenever it is doubtful, as there is to all other governmental affairs. In fact it is uniformly the principal and all-involving topic. So it seems it is with our administration. Their constitutional duties are lost in the more important question of the succession. We are evidently straying from the purity of our constitutional requirements and approaching to the procedure of arbitrary governments. It was the boast of this administration that they should reform all abuses of the constitution. This, like all other vain boasting, evaporates in fume. Surely never was reformation so necessary as now, when the whole power of the executive is bent to control the elective franchise. There can be no doubt of the truth of this charge, as relates to the President, when we read his reply to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Conventions, nominating him again for President. He then explicitly states that his chief reasons for acceptance, is that it may serve to consolidate and perpetuate a party. How very different was this from the principles of Washington.

The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, says—We are at a loss to answer the question so frequently put to us "why is the cabinet broken up?" And it does not yet appear, that the administration papers have been instructed upon that important point. It is now to be understood and so argued upon, that Mr. Van Buren and Major Eaton voluntarily resigned, and that Messrs. Branch and Ingham were turned out "for the sake of symmetry," as John Paul Jones' father said, when he locked his son up in one summer house, because he had a thief in the other!

The same paper contains the following impromptu on reading Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Ingham:

General Jackson says,
In very courtly phrase,
That they "had come together,"
In spite of wind and weather,
To harmonize in trade,
"A unit," firm and strong.
But the General in despair,
As he surveyed each chair,
Found too many cyphers there,
To remain a unit long.
So in a feverish fret,
His wits to work he set
To support his number one.
O! dreadful were his pains,
Not knowing what to do,
Till it flashed through his brains,
His cyphers to eschew;
And lo! the work was done.
A unit now remains,
And faith, a cypher too.

SATURDAY COURIER.—This is a new paper lately established in Philadelphia, a number of which is now before us. It is a very large and interesting paper, and we think the professions made in the prospectus are amply fulfilled. For further particulars see Prospectus on our last page.

THE ARIEL, is a semi-monthly paper also published in Philadelphia. We acknowledge the receipt of the 1st No. of vol. 5, which contains a handsome engraving of the town of Nazareth in Penn. It is published in a large octavo form, and will be embellished with 12 handsome copperplate engravings per annum. It merits an extensive patronage.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Strong testimony against Jacksonism.

We have recently heard of several individuals of respectability and influence in society in our neighborhood, silently withdrawing from the Jackson party; but it is seldom we can expect to find a man, occupying so prominent a place in that party as Judge Miller, (whose letter announcing his withdrawal from the Jackson party, will be found below,) whose sense of duty to his country, to himself, and to his friends, becomes so powerful, as to lead him, in defiance of

all consequences boldly to come out with public renunciation. Judge Miller has stood high in the ranks of the Jackson party in this country; he has been looked upon as a kind of leader, having frequently been called upon to preside over their public and private meetings as Chairman. He is one of the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, and we have never heard his character or qualifications as a judge or a citizen, impeached in the slightest degree. We have no knowledge of his having been disappointed in any of his expectations from the Jackson party, and as far as we can ascertain, he has been actuated by a pure sense of obligation to his country. This we call "strong testimony against Jacksonism." His address is published by his own request.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is both the duty and the privilege of a freeman, whenever he shall find himself politically identified with a party, whose principles of action do not accord with his own, to withdraw from it; and it seems due to all, that his reason for such withdrawal should be frankly declared. Every individual, however humble, is supposed to bear some portion of the responsibility of the measures of the party with which he acts. The undersigned is therefore constrained, lest silence should be construed into an approval, to express his disapprobation of the spirit of the present dominant party, and to say, that he cannot co-operate in measures which he thinks do violence to the Constitution, and are at war with the true interests of the nation. Without entering into detail, or noticing the anti-republican conduct of the party in this State, as exhibited in the late session of the Legislature it is deemed sufficient barely to advert to the course of the administration of the General Government, in a few particulars, as constituting insuperable objections, to a continuance in power of the present Administration. For instance; the policy in relation to the Southern Indians; its equivocal conduct in reference to the great systems of Internal Improvement and the Tariff; its repeated attacks on the independence of the Judiciary; the improper appointments to office, and the abuse of the appointing power by nominating rejected individuals, and even appointing to office, after the adjournment of the Senate, a man who had been rejected by that body as unfit for that station. The President's opposition to the Charter of the United States' Bank, and his project for establishing a National Moneyed Aristocracy, and his determination to be a candidate for re-election, contrary to his own declared principles! In short, the course of the Administration has, in the opinion of the subscriber, been such as forfeit all claims to public confidence!

SAMUEL B. MILLER.

Newark, April 2, 1831.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.—"Father, what is that 'ere American System that they print so much about in newspapers?"—"Why its a—a—something that goes on rails, kind o' somehow." The man undoubtedly supposed it to be a railway. We suppose this is meant as wit. But to compare the American System to a railway is not so bad. By the latter, the Patapsco and Ohio rivers are about to be brought close together—the shores of each becoming places of deposit for the production or commerce of the other. So by the American system, the wheat, meats, and potatoes of the farmers become nails, window glass, cotton goods. The facility of transportation is closely akin to the facility of transformations—and together, make up the American System.—Niles.

The Legislature of New York closed their labor on Tuesday, the 26th, after a session of nearly four months. The young Poles who were in Paris at the breaking out of the revolution in Poland started immediately for Warsaw determined to share the fate of their countrymen.

☞ We republish the following Card in consequence of making several errors in it last week. We believe it is now according to the original.

A CARD.

A grateful heart spends not its self in words: But shows its energies in useful works; It renders first to God, Proprietor, And then to man, his favor'd Almoner.

MR. GOODNOW.—The subscriber desires through the medium of your paper, to express his gratitude for many tokens of kindness received from his friends in Norway. They are too numerous to be here specified; though I doubt not they are registered in heaven, together with the names of all who have given to one of Christ's little ones in the name of a disciple. It is the hope they will there be rewarded, and not the consideration of earthly benefits derived from their kindness, which affords me most pleasure. I acknowledge myself benefited, and heartily rejoice that the greater blessing is theirs. My prayers shall be that they may never fail of obtaining the commendation of Christ by seeking that of men.

May I never fail to be benefited through their prayers, which shall also, come up for a memorial before God, on their behalf.

H. A. MERRILL.

Norway, April 26, 1831.

MARRIED.

In Matilda, U. C. on the 13th inst. Mr. Israel Satan, journeyman cabinet-maker, to Miss Grace Parlor, of M.
Mankind are free, peace shall abound, Since GRACE by SATAN has been found; And in full proof that peace is meant, ISRAEL by GRACE has pitched his tent; No more in deserts wild he'll roam, He's got a PARLOR for his home.
In Portsmouth, N. H. by the Rev. Mr. Bal-lou, Mr. Thomas Batchelder to Miss Martha Muchmore.
'Tis thus that Hymen cracks his jokes;
A honk, a quiz, a bore!
The bridegroom's still a Batchelder,
The bride is not 'Much more.'

DIED.

In Paris, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Capt. Emmor Rawson, aged 36.
In Dixmont, on the 25th ult. Mr. George Averill, aged about 33.

Notice!

THE annual meeting of the OXFORD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be held at J. Smith's Inn, in Norway Village, on the 9th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., for electing the necessary officers, and transacting any other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested.

N. B. It is expected that a public Address will be delivered at the Meeting-House at 11 o'clock.
JONA. S. MILLETT, Sec'y.
Norway, May 10, 1831. 4w48

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution?"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE.

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR.

No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

Spring Goods.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

275 Yds. **BROADCLOTHS** of different colors and qualities;
500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETTS of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Calicoes from 12 1-2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
1000 " Bleach'd do. ca.
500 " Gingham and Checks;
400 " Tickings;
700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality;
40 doz. Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;
40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—ALSO—

5 1/4 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdks.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crape Hdks., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of rich and fashionable Silks—a great variety of plain and fig'd Cambricks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingham—English and Scotch Gingham, a good assortment—French Printed Gingham and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barga and Ocarene Hdks.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valencia, Cashmere, Crape and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barga and Crape for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footing Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crape—Silk, Cotton and Valencia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Col'd Cambricks Blk. Bombazettes and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazettes—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimere—Flaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crape—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—LIKEWISE—

LEGHORN—NAVY ARINOS— Boxford Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS.
Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

HENRY POOR,
MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from New-York and H. Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped Twill'd and Col'd Gro de naples and Sarinets—elegant Gingham—Mull, Swiss, Nanook, Oriental Check and Striped MUSLINS for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parisienne and Palmeyrennes for Dresses—lots Fancy Hdks—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—**BROADCLOTHS**—Drillings—Jeans—Gloves—Mitts—Hosiery—Super & Common **CARPETINGS**—&c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber.
May 2. 463w

Wanted

BY the subscriber, an active and industrious BOY from 15 to 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Shoemaking Business. One that can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement.

RUFUS F. BEAL.
Norway Village, May 2. 46

Blanks

FOR SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS,
JUST printed conformably to the Laws now in force, and for sale by the subscriber. Also, a general assortment of Blanks for towns.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, May 3. 3w46

NOTICE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of Feb. last, DAVID GORHAM AUSTIN, aged 17 years—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
THOMAS AUSTIN.
Green, April 26, 1831. 46

Carding Machine.

FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.
NOAH HINKLEY.
March 28th, 1831. 43

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST published and for sale at this office, A Friendly Letter to the Rev. ADAM WILSON, on the mode of Baptism. By Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of South Paris, Me. 36 pages.
April 12.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a respectable young Lady, as an Apprentice to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business. May 16.

New Goods.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now received his Spring supply of

Foreign, Domestic, and FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of a much larger and better assortment than he has ever before had, and at prices which he thinks will be satisfactory. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway Village, May 16, 1831. 48

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable *Albion Corn Plaster*. By the use of less than a box, Mr. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1829.
*Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studios, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established *Wash for the Eye*, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's **VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS**,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for *Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences*. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate success—or to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, Memoirs of the Life of JOHN CALVIN, to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the history of the Reformation.

A Guide to the reading and study of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, by Augustus Herman Franck, A. M.
Short MISSIONARY DISCOURSES, or Monthly Concert Lectures
BIBLICAL DIALOGUES between a Father and his family: comprising Sacred History, from the creation to the death of our Saviour Christ

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S VERNAL ODE.

The farmer's joyous season
Comes gaily tripping on—
Its heralds are the gentle airs,
Warm'd by a genial sun.
And now he wends him o'er each field,
Each hedge and fence along;
And through the groves and o'er the hills,
His gladden'd herds among.
And joyously he views them all,
From dreary winter free—
And feels as doth the mariner,
Just from the boisterous sea.
Tho' herbage sere and leafless boughs
Arrest the careless view,
He sees the living germs that peep
Their winter shelters through.
And gladly he greets them all,
Those little buds of hope,
Which soon will 'neath the genial sun,
Their fragrant flowers ope—
From which he'll see the future fruit
Emerge and ripen soon,
And thence the farmer's store of joy—
Of hope the promised boon.
O! deem not lame such pleasures,
As come with spring's return,
To fill the farmer's bosom—
Nor yet their offerings spurn.
For Oh! of earth the sweetest,
The purest joys we sing,
Are those the farmer feeleth,
At the return of spring.

HOW TO STOP SCANDAL.

A certain widow, though pretty much advanced in life, had a mind to marry again. As her fortune was very large, she thought herself entitled to a young husband; & accordingly fixed her eyes upon a handsome youth, who had nothing but his personal recommendations to depend upon. She plainly perceived that there would be no difficulty on his part, but she dreaded the censure and ridicule of her neighbors. In this perplexity, she communicated her wishes and alarms to a sister, who possessed an uncommon share of shrewdness and address for all such occasions. "Sister," says the amorous widow, "what think you of Leander? He is surely the picture of my late husband. Alas! I should never have yielded my heart but to this irresistible resemblance. What shall I do? for I am in a dreadful consternation about what my neighbors will say of me, being well acquainted with their malice and cruelty; the purest love is not sheltered from their ill-natured ridicule. Were it not for that, this dear young man should—but—"How absurd is all this, my dear sister?" replied the other. "Follow your inclinations, and don't tell me of such foolish fears. You will be sung, hoisted, hallooed after, and chinked up, for eight days;—on the ninth they will think no more of you. That Ass, which you see yonder, shall if you please impose silence on the whole parish about you, the morning after your nuptials." "That Ass!" "Yes, that Ass, marry, I say, and leave the rest to me, and the Ass." The widow was easily persuaded, and the marriage was concluded. Dreadful outcry in the parish—rough music before their doors—not a soft thing could be heard. In the mean time the sister had painted the Ass as green as a parrot; and outrushed the phenomenon, with a triumphant cry, into the midst of the crowd. In an instant, every busybody was mute, and every soul in the parish, crowded round so strange a prodigy. "A green Ass! Who could have believed it?—Well, wonders will never cease. How surprising is nature in all her operations." "I dreamed," cries an old woman, "of this very Ass, a week ago. It betokeneth something bad to our town. A number of white mice appeared just in the same manner just before the plague that happened in my youth." Such exclamations took the place of the clamor about the new married couple. The Green Ass lasted its eight days, and then there was no more curiosity about it, than there had been about the new married couple, the moment the Ass appeared.

Honey a cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodged in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of this disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed the practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.—Political Exam.

Rail Road Mania.—Over \$1,100,000 have been subscribed for the Saratoga and Schenectady rail road—more than seven times the sum wanted. The 18th May is fixed for the choice of directors. In a year and a half, it is expected, the rail road will be ready for use.

Liberia Colony.—The N. Y. Gazette says, "there arrived at the American Colony in Africa, from the 9th to the 28th of January, one ship, seven brigs, and three schooners, besides vessels belonging to the colonists. Among them was a brig from France, a ship from Liverpool, and three brigs and a sch. from the United States. Some of the colonists are said to be worth from 10 to 15,000 dollars."

First thoughts are generally best.—After the confirmation of the news in this town the other day of the breaking up of the Cabinet at Washington, a warm partisan of the Van Buren portion of the Jackson party was asked what his first strong impression was on hearing the news. "To pull for the fence," said he, "as fast as possible."—Portland Courier.

Extraordinary Sailing.—The sloop Spartan, Capt. Isaac Waite, arrived last evening. She left Fox Point, Providence, (R. I.) on Wednesday at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. and in 14 hours thereafter, passed Sand's Point a distance of 210 miles—being the rate of fifteen miles per hour. N. Y. Merc. Ad'v.

Mr. Adams, (late President,) and his family, have arrived at his seat in Quincy, from Washington, where he has passed the winter.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT OF STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at a moderate price.

Terms of Subscription—\$2 per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy GRATIS.

All communications concerning this paper to be addressed (post paid) to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,

No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of

THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near corner Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,

Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831.

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

Cart Wheels, &c.

FOR sale cheap, one pair of White Oak CART WHEELS—4 Wooden Wheels—an assortment of Joiners' Tools—1 Sword—2 Epaulets—2 Brass Pistols—1 sash—1 Feather—2 Military Hats—1 Belt—which will be sold low at a great bargain if applied for soon. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 19. 44

PROSPECTUS

OF THE COMIC MIRROR:

Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED Caricatures, Sketches, and Comic Engravings, combining all the interest and spirit of the Domestic and Foreign Comic Annuals, and Laughable Drolleries.

PRICE ONLY \$1.50 PER ANN.

The public have how before them the Prospectus of a work of which Wit and Humor, are to constitute the principal ingredients. The publisher has observed the avidity with which productions of similar pretensions, are sought after, notwithstanding their leaden attempts at wit have been disfigured by coarse vulgarity, and too often evinced an utter disregard of decency, unimpeachable that

Immodest words, admit of no defence, For want of decency, is want of sense.

The favorable disposition which the public have so constantly manifested towards similar attempts to amuse and entertain, has convinced the publisher that a well conducted and pleasing *melange* of Wit and Humor, will be extensively patronized. Under this impression he has made extensive arrangements, to procure at great cost, the best productions of a humorous nature both at home and abroad, including the comic works of Hood, Cruikshank, and other genuine sons of Comus; the Looking Glass, an amusing and unique affair, with numerous other laughable and mirth-inspiring subjects.

It is impossible, nor shall we think of attempting to give in a mere prospectus, an adequate idea of the variety and spirit which it shall be the constant aim to infuse into the pages of the COMIC MIRROR. It will be satisfactory, however, to show, by the testimony of the most distinguished physician, that invalids of almost every description will derive benefit from our labours; particularly those who are afflicted with weak nerves, lowness of spirits, and complaints of a dyspeptic or bilious nature. To these our work will prove invaluable, and the smile of good humor which will brighten the countenance, and the sense of inward satisfaction and self-placency which will assuredly put our patients in the best of humor with themselves and with the world, will induce them to throw forthwith, their bottles, pills, and "physic to the dogs."

We can only specify among the general and diversified topics of the future pages of the work:

Touches at the Pride, Whims and Follies of the Times, in which the lash of satire will be used with unsparing severity; but always in such general terms, and with such perfect good nature, as to be no cause of personal offence.

Fumors and vagaries of the Police Office, where human nature is exhibited in its true colours, and vice exposed in its naked deformity, only that the beacon may serve as a warning to the dissolute and vicious.

Doings of Folks about Town; the Ways of the World, and Peeps behind the Curtain; Caricatures; Tales of Humor; Sketches of Wit, and anecdotes of Celebrated Characters, men of Fancy and Fashion, who have nothing else to do but to entertain their neighbors, and inspire others with their flashes of Wit and merriment, which is "wont to set the table in a roar."

The whole will be illustrated by numerous Comic Engravings, executed at great expense, and which of themselves will furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement, and may, better than any thing else, be taken up on a dull rainy day, or serve to beguile an hour which would otherwise pass heavily away.

TERMS.—Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the publication of this singular and entirely unique work, the publisher has determined to put the subscription at the very lowest price at which it can possibly be afforded, confidently relying on an extensive patronage for remuneration. It will be published every other week, at only \$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Agents will be allowed a commission of fifteen per cent. on all remittances. No unpaid letters or orders without the amount of subscription will receive any attention, as the expense of the publication and the lowness of the subscription, will not warrant the publisher in doing otherwise.

Address S. R. KRAMER, April 5, 1831, Philadelphia.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

The YOUNG READER, to go with the Spelling book, by John Pierpont, compiler of the Introduction to the National Reader, 'the National Reader,' and 'the American First Class Book.'

The LIFE of SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. comprehending an account of his studies, and numerous Epistles, in chronological order; a series of his Epistolary Correspondence and conversations with many eminent persons; and various original pieces of his composition, never before published: by James Boswell, Esq.

A TREATISE ON KEEPING the HEART, selected from the works of the Rev. John Flavel Natural and Experimental PHILOSOPHY, by the Rev. David Blair, illustrated with one hundred engravings on wood.

A UNION CATECHISM, founded upon Scripture history, designed for the use of individuals, families, and schools, by Joseph Emerson.

A new and complete DREAM DICTIONARY, arranged in alphabetical order; to which is added the invaluable secret of knowing future events, by charms and ceremonies.

WITCHCRAFT, or the Art of Fortune-Telling unveiled, by Wm. Frederick Pinchbeck.

The New-England FARMER, or a Compendium of Farmery, in four parts, wherein most of the Diseases to which Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine are incident, are treated of; with medical and surgical observations thereon, by Paul Jewett.

JUVENILE LYRE, or Hymns and Songs, Religious, Moral, and Cheerful, set to appropriate music; for the use of primary and common schools. May 3.

THE CONSTELLATION, A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books, A & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 12,000 First rate SHINGLES; 200 Bushels WHEAT; 200 " CORN; 200 " OATS; 100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c. April 12.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion. All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.